

must insist that Saddam Hussein provide unconditional access to his weapons of mass destruction. But facing clear evidence or peril, the United States cannot wait for the final proof that Saddam Hussein can unleash terror and destruction. We have a duty now to prevent this from being accomplished.

Importantly, this resolution contains a preamble setting out important milestones in the recent Iraqi defiance of international law and other matters relating to the United States response to it and to the realities of our global war on terrorism. The resolution also affirms the importance of working in concert with other nations, gives preference to diplomacy over a military solution, and focuses attention where it should be on disarming Saddam Hussein. It also signals our Nation's seriousness of purpose and its willingness to use force, which may yet persuade Iraq to meet its international obligations. I firmly believe that this is the best way to persuade members of the UN Security Council and others in the international community to join us in bringing pressure on Iraq or, if required, in using armed force against it to eliminate these biological and chemical weapons.

Moreover, this resolution seeks to assure we will not be diverted from the war on terrorism and provides for the ongoing and constitutional role of Congress to declare war. I agree with the President that confronting the threat posed by Iraq is crucial to winning the war on terror. However, we must not lose sight that there are many other urgent threats that already represent a "clear and present danger," such as the growing number of al Qaeda terrorist cells in Yemen, the Philippines and Indonesia.

I am pleased that the congressional leadership and the executive branch have been able to work together to negotiate a joint resolution that appears to have strong bipartisan and bicameral support. I would have preferred that the resolution include the Biden-Lugar language that I believe would have further limited the scope to removing weapons of mass destruction and possibly ensuring greater international support for our objectives. That is why I supported an amendment offered by Representatives JIM DAVIS, BOB MENENDEZ and BEN CARDIN to require the President to report back to Congress on the "grave" danger posed by Iraq before triggering military force. Unfortunately, however, this amendment was rejected by the Committee on Rules and will not be considered by the full House.

Still, Mr. Speaker, this resolution is a product of good-faith efforts on the part of Congress and the Administration to unite the Nation in response to the Iraqi threat, and I will vote for it. This sends an important signal to the American public and the international community that we support this mission and that our troops will have every resource they require to defend our freedom, diminish the threat of terrorism, and achieve broad worldwide support. I urge my colleagues to support this resolution and pray for the rapid return of our brave men and women in uniform, should they be deployed, to their homes and families.

# A PROCLAMATION RECOGNIZING DR. KARL SCHWENK

## HON. ROBERT W. NEY

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 16, 2002

Mr. NEY. Mr. Speaker, whereas, Dr. Karl Schwenk is a professional teacher of science at Tuscarawas Valley High School; and

Whereas, Dr. Schwenk has been selected to receive a Governor's Award for Excellence in Youth Science Opportunities by the Ohio Academy of Science in cooperation with the Office of the Governor and the Ohio Department of Education; and

Whereas, Dr. Schwenk should be commended for reaching this milestone, for his devotion to his students, and for his ongoing efforts to extend science education opportunities beyond the classroom;

Therefore, I join with the residents of the entire 18th Congressional District of Ohio in honoring and congratulating Dr. Karl Schwenk for his outstanding accomplishment.

# STS-112 ORBITER ATLANTIS SHUTTLE LAUNCH

## HON. JERRY F. COSTELLO

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 16, 2002

Mr. COSTELLO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the men and women currently in space aboard the STS-112 Orbiter Atlantis, especially, my constituent Dr. Sandra Magnus. Sandy was born and raised in Belleville, Illinois where she attended Central Junior High School and Belleville West High School. She developed an interest in the space program and in becoming an astronaut while attending Central Junior High School. At the urging of one of her teachers, Mr. Corky Helms, Sandy was encouraged to study the space program—and her dream became a reality.

Dr. Magnus was selected by NASA for the astronaut program in April 1996 and reported to the Johnson Space Center in August 1996. After intensive training and evaluation, she is qualified for flight assignment as a mission specialist.

I had the distinct privilege of accompanying the Administrator of NASA, Mr. Sean O'Keefe, to the Kennedy Space Center for Sandy's first launch on October 7, 2002. While at the Kennedy Space Center, I had the pleasure of visiting with Sandy's parents, Dick and Rose Hall, Corky and Vicki Helms, Bob and Joyce Dintelman, and many of Sandy's friends and family, to watch this memorable day.

Sandy and five fellow shuttle crew members are currently at the International Space Station (ISS). She serves as the flight engineer and has the challenging job of operating the robotic arm that is employed for the installation of a 15-ton truss that is part of the payload and the transportation of the spacewalkers as they conduct their connections of power, data cables and other external hardware to the truss itself. This truss is the second of 11 such truss structures that will ultimately expand the ISS to the length of a football field and increase the power through the addition of new photovoltaic modules and

solar arrays. This mission is extremely important to further our understanding of space and brings us closer to achieving our goal of completing the ISS.

Mr. Speaker, we are fortunate to have qualified people, like Sandy, in the space program. The crew's impressive level of achievement and accomplishment is a milestone for the space program and serves as proof to young people that dreams really do come true. I ask my colleagues to join me in recognition of all the men and women involved in the success of the mission of STS-112, especially Dr. Sandra Magnus and the crew.

# ON PURSUING DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPLES IN U.S.-KAZAKHSTAN RELATIONS

## HON. MARTIN T. MEEHAN

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 16, 2002

Mr. MEEHAN. Mr. Speaker, as our nation continues to build international partnerships in the war against terrorism, it is important to remind ourselves and the world of the values of democracy and free expression represented by the United States of America.

In the war against terrorism, we have significantly increased levels of communication and cooperation with nations across the globe. No truer is this the case than in the newly independent states of Central Asia. These oil rich nations can be vital allies in eliminating the international terrorist threat. Nevertheless, we must not sacrifice our values in their courtship.

One example clarifies my point. Kazakhstan's President Nursultan Nazarbayev rules with increasing dictatorial force on his populace. His family owns the only legally authorized media outlet in the country. The underground press are sought out and, in noted instances, brutalized. Opposition leaders such as Akezhan Kazhegeldin and others are banned from the country thereby preventing any true opposition party. President Nazarbayev has not honored his commitment to the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe to allow constitutional rights of assembly, speech and representation for the people of Kazakhstan. A federal grand jury in New York is investigating serious allegations of bribery by oil interests resulting in the Swiss government freezing President Nazarbayev's and his family's secret Swiss bank accounts at the request of the U.S. Department of Justice. These are but a few examples.

Mr. Speaker, the United States continues to put millions of dollars into our ally, Kazakhstan. However, one must ask what the average Kazakh citizen thinks of U.S. support during this time of tyranny. A recent editorial in *The Economist* suggested a frightening answer: "Where people conclude—as some already have—that America and its allies care about nothing except oil revenues and military bases, the West can come to seem the source of their travails, and they become easy converts to extremism." (I ask unanimous consent that the complete editorial be placed in the RECORD at the end of my remarks.)

I am concerned for our long term relationship with the people of Kazakhstan and ask the Administration to pressure the Nazarbayev regime towards a return to democracy. Our